

What to do if you identify a targeted multidrug resistant organism (MDRO) case in your facility

In Washington, targeted MDROs include:

- Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales (e.g., Escherichia, Klebsiella, and Enterobacter),
 Pseudomonas, and Acinetobacter with a carbapenemase (e.g., KPC, NDM, VIM, IMP or OXA-48)
- Pan-resistant organisms
- Mobile colistin resistance
- Vancomycin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (VRSA)
- Candida auris

disinfection.

1. Contain and prepare

Immed	diately place patient or resident in contact precautions and ensure the following:	
0	Signage on door indicates required transmission-based precautions and shows proper personal	
	protective equipment (PPE) to don when entering the room. Click link for Contact Precautions	
	Sign or Enhanced Barrier Precautions Sign.	
0	PPE is readily available for donning before entering the room, and there is a trash can inside the	
	room near the exit to discard PPE prior to exiting the room.	
0	Hand sanitizer and/or dedicated staff hand-washing sink is conveniently located for use before,	
	during, and after caring for the patient or resident.	
0	Dedicate frequently used patient care equipment and store in the patient's room, not in	
	isolation cart.	
0	Staff are performing proper cleaning and disinfection of any shared equipment (for C. auris, see	
	EPA list K) and there is a clear process in place for distinguishing clean from dirty.	
Just-in	-time staff education is provided regarding the organism, mode of transmission, prevention	
measu	res, and risk to patients or residents and staff. Use the following resources:	
0	Healthcare Facility Staff Education for Rare Antibiotic-Resistant Germs (Word)	
0	<u>Candida auris Healthcare Staff Education</u> (CDC)	
Enviro	nmental Services is aware of targeted MDRO and is using an effective disinfectant (for C. auris,	
see EP	A list K) for the correct contact time.	
If the patient or resident has a roommate, if possible, place both case and roommate in private rooms		
with both on contact precautions. If private rooms are not available, best short-term option is to keep		
the roommates together both on transmission-based precautions and consult with public health.		
Reinforce and audit adherence to proper hand hygiene, use of PPE, and environmental cleaning and		

	Notify your local health jurisdiction (LHJ), if not already aware, and follow their directions.			
		Contact		
	Pnone	e # Fax #		
2.	Asse	ess risk factors for MDRO acquisition and transmission to others		
	☐ Within 72 hours of case identification, complete the Targeted MDRO Investigation Workshe pages 5-6) <i>to the best of your ability,</i> and fax to your LHJ.			
	-	est local or state public health to perform a consultative on-site assessment of infection ntion and provide customized recommendations. Your LHJ can schedule the visit for you.		
3.	Iden	ntify additional cases		
		n 72 hours of case identification, review your facility's surveillance for this organism (genus and es) over the prior year.		
		Note usual incidence of this organism (cases per month, or cases per year) and whether there has been an increase in cases over the past year.		
	0	If you do not have access to this information, request a summary from your lab.		
		ler to learn whether this organism has spread within your facility, work with your LHJ to identify		
	other patients or residents who should be screened for this organism. The following patients or			
	reside	ents should be considered for screening:		
	0	All roommates and those who shared a bathroom with the case, even if they have been discharged from the facility.		
	0	Other patients or residents who shared healthcare staff or were in nearby rooms while the index case was not on contact precautions.		
	0	Other patients or residents on the same wing or hallway who have high care needs for activities		
		of daily living, wounds, or indwelling devices.		
	0	In some situations, all patients or residents should be screened.		
	Under	rstand the screening procedure: a rectal swab or skin swab is tested free of charge at the Public		
	Health Laboratories (PHL).			
	0	PHL will ship you all the screening materials with detailed instructions and a prepaid return shipping label.		
	0	You will need to complete the PHL Requisition form for each specimen.		
	0	To have results faxed to your facility directly, you will need to complete a secure fax form		
		before submitting specimens to the PHL.		
	Deter	mine whether your facility requires informed consent or assent from patients or residents before		
	screer	ning. If yes, obtain consent/assent from patient or resident or from identified power of attorney.		
	0	You may use this script for obtaining consent and answering FAQs for CRE screening, or script		
		for obtaining consent for C. auris screening. If needed, to adapt the script and FAQs specifically		

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for your situation, request help from state or local public health.



	Identify staff who can assist with specimen collection, and whether additional assistance from local or state public health is needed.		
	Work with your LHJ to determine date and time to collect specimens (must be coordinated with public health lab) and how they will be delivered to the lab.		
	If your facility requires help with any aspect of screening (i.e., paperwork, obtaining consent, sample collection, packaging, shipping), ask for assistance from local or state public health.		
4.	Managing additional cases		
	Designate a responsible staff person to receive, track, and respond to results. All newly identified positive cases should be placed on transmission-based precautions. o If more than 1 case, cohort patients or residents as long as they have only the same organism(s). o If possible, assign designated staff to care only for cases. This is particularly important for		
	Candida auris. Provide ongoing staff education to ensure they are aware of infection control risks and need for proper PPE and hand hygiene. Use the following resources: O Healthcare Facility Staff Education for Rare Antibiotic-Resistant Germs (Word) O Candida auris Healthcare Staff Education (CDC)		
5.	Educate patients or residents, next of kin, and other caregivers		
	Each patient or resident who is identified as being infected or colonized with the targeted MDRO and their close contacts (i.e., next of kin, power of attorney, or other caregivers) should be educated about the organism and how to prevent transmission to others. Use the following resources: • CRE Patient or resident notification document • Candida auris Fact Sheet for Patients and Families (CDC)		
5.	Responding to an MDRO outbreak		
	Notify your facility leadership. Determine whether you should notify your regulatory agency of an outbreak in your facility.		
	or residents and their families of the outbreak and how your facility is responding to keep them safe. Working with your LHJ, determine if transmission likely occurred in the facility and, if so, the likely route. Implement appropriate mitigation actions.		

	In coordination with your LHJ, plan for ongoing screening in your facility. The usual schedule is every 2 weeks until no new positive cases are identified during two rounds of screening.
7 .	Returning to normal operations
	Perform ongoing surveillance for MDROs and other infections.
	Report to public health if cases are increasing and an outbreak is suspected.
	Continue to train staff and audit infection prevention practices, particularly any lapses that allowed
	transmission to occur.

To request this document in another format, call 1-800-525-0127. Deaf or hard of hearing customers, please call 711 (<u>Washington Relay</u>) or email <u>civil.rights@doh.wa.gov</u>.

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Targeted MDRO Investigation Worksheet for Healthcare Facilities

Instructions: To the best of your ability, within 72 hours of case identification, complete this worksheet and fax to your local health jurisdiction. When faxing, use a cover sheet to protect personally identifiable information.

r		
Name of	f facility	Address
Facility p	phone number	Fax number
Facility (contact person	Facility contact phone number
TARGET	ED MDRO INFORMATION	
Genus/s	species	Carbapenemase detected
Specime	en source Date of collection	<i>J</i>
PATIENT	r/RESIDENT INFORMATION	
N /0	400	Data of Birth / /
	MRN	
	admission// Current room	
Name of	f best historian (self, next of kin, POA)	Phone number
Reason	for Admission	
Underly	ing conditions	
Case loc	ation prior to this admission (home address, or	facility name & address)
RISKS FO	OR ACQUISITION & TRANSMISSION	
List any	other known MDROs (e.g., C diff, MRSA, VRE) a	nd dates detected
Transmi	ssion-based precautions during this admission?	
□ No tra	ansmission-hased precautions (move to next sec	tion) ☐ Yes, this person was on transmission-based precautions
	·	lace for entire duration of admission? \Box Yes \Box No
	Dates TBP in place/ through/	
	Was patient/resident isolated to room? Yes	
	•	VID) □ Airborne □ Contact □ Droplet □ Enteric
_	☐ Enhanced-barrier	vib, a rinsome a contact a propiet a circule
liek ell m		allia.
	oom numbers and dates of stay while in your fa Room number from//	•
		hrough/
	Room number from// t	
		ougii
	ates during this admission?	
⊢ ⊔ Nord	pommates (move to next section) \square Yes, this per	
	Name DOP /	/ Shared room / / through / /
1.	Name DOB/_ Name DOB/_	/ Shared room// through// / Shared room / / through / /

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Targeted MDRO Investigation Worksheet for Healthcare Facilities (continued) RISKS FOR ACQUISITION & TRANSMISSION (continued) If roommates have been discharged/transferred, list date and disposition (e.g., home, or name of facility). 1. Roommate's initials_____ Date of discharge/transfer___/___ to _____ to _____ 2. Roommate's initials_____ Date of discharge/transfer___/___ to ______ to _____ 3. Roommate's initials_____ Date of discharge/transfer___/___ to ____ Indicate services provided during admission: ☐ Respiratory therapy (e.g., nebulizer, suctioning, BIPAP or CPAP) ☐ Mechanical ventilation ☐ Wound care ☐ PT/OT ☐ Dialysis ☐ Other:______ Indicate indwelling devices during admission: ☐ Midline catheter/PICC line ☐ Central venous catheter ☐ Other central line ☐ PEG ☐ Foley □ Other invasive urinary catheter (e.g., suprapubic, nephrostomy) □ ET tube □ Trach □ Ostomy Other: If dialysis outside your facility, name and address of facility______ Level of care required for activities of daily living Hospitalizations during past 90 days and name of facilities □ No hospitalizations (move to next section) □ Yes, this person was hospitalized • Name of facility_____ Dates ___/___ through ___/___ • Name of facility_____ Dates ___/___ through ___/___ Name of facility Dates ___/__ through ___/___ Surgeries or other invasive procedures during past 90 days and name of facilities ☐ No surgery/procedure (move to next section) ☐ Yes, this person had surgery/procedure • Name of facility_____ Date ___/___ Type of procedure _____ • Name of facility_____ Date ___/___ Type of procedure _____ Name of facility Date / / Type of procedure Long term care facility stay during past 90 days and name of facilities \square No LTCF stay (move to next section) \square Yes, this person was in a LTCF • Name of facility_____ Dates ___/___ through ___/___ • Name of facility_____ Dates ___/___ through ___/___ • Name of facility_____ Dates ___/___ through ___/___ Country of birth International travel in past 90 days \square No international travel \square Yes, this person traveled internationally Name of country______ Dates ___/___ through ___/___ • Name of country_____ Dates ___/___ through ___/___ • Name of country_____ Dates ___/___ through ___/___

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